THE IRISH SOLDIER.

An Eloquent Lecture by General Butler in Boston.

THE MEMORABLE 15TH OF APRIL.

Distinguished Irish Officers in Europe and America.

WELLINGTON, O'DONNELL, JACKSON, MACNAHON.

Services of the New York Sixty-Ninth and Massachusetts Ninth Regiments

THE FAMOUS IRISH BRIGADE.

BOSTON, April 15, 1877. General Benjamin F. Butler, whose public career is probably more varied than that of any other man in the country, made his debut as a lecturer in the Bos-ton Theatre this evening, before an audience of nearly three thousand people. The chosen subject was "The Irish Soldier in War and Peace," and the occasion which brought about the effusion was to raise funds in aid of the family of the late Colonel B. F. Finan, of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment. The audience was, of there were present many prominent native chizens, including among those on the platform several State and city officials. After having been formally introduced to the audience by Mr. P. A. Collins the General proceeded with his lecture as follows:-

A MEMORABLE DAY. Remembering what memorable events happened on this fifteenth day of April sixteen years ago, a memprable anniversary, it is well for us to be here. On that day Major Anderson and his brave soldiers marched out of Fort Sumter, with the honors of war it is true, to yield up to a public enemy a fortress of treachery to an armed foe. On this day President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men "to suppress an armed combination and to cause all laws to be faithfully executed," to repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union. At this call the people of every State in the Union flew to arms to sustain or oppose the government. On this day the Mayor of New York issued a proclamation calling upon the people of New York, "irrespective of all other considerations and prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws in the support of public peace and the preservation of order and the protection of property." On this day the Mayor, addressing the citizens of Philadelphia, declared that, "by the grace of Almighty God, treason shall never raise head or have a toothold in Philadel phia." On this day the Council of the city of Boston, more energetic and practical, took measures to appropriate \$100,000 for the support of the volunteers who should enlist for the war. Their xample was imitated by the city of Lawrence, which appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of the families of those who enlisted to defend the country's flag, and by the city of Lowell, which appropriated \$8,000 for the same purpose. On this day Governor Yates, of Illi-nois—the loyal West responding to the East—issued a proclamation convening the Legislature to provide for enrolling and equipping troops to save the Union.

Nor was the enthusiasm of that hour attempted to

be confined to governmental and municipal bodies alone. It permeated all ranks and conditions of life, penetrating even the marts of trade and commerce and banking. As soon as they could be called together the representatives of the Boston banks aubscribed \$3,000,000, being ten per cent of their capital, to be jouned to the Commonwealth to aid in the suppression the rebellion. The General then alluded to the prayer of the New York East Methodist Conference on that day, and the response made to it by every

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL FINAN.

The General here passed to pay an eloquent tribute to the late Colonei Finan, prefacing the same with a brief biographical sketch of the deceased, concluding with this culogy of his career as a soldier:—No better, more brilliant, or effective illustration of the true typo of an Irish soldier can be found than we have already seen in the military services of our deceased friend, in pursuing this theme I propose only to edit and re-In pursuing this theme I propose only to edit and reproduce a lecture upon this topic, in which Colonel Finan was engaged during the last months of his life, with the memoranda of which I have been turnished. I speak to you, therefore, as he, living, would have spoken. My voice is his voice, and the incidents and characters that I shall portray are but the limengs of his band and the products of his thought. From a variety of causes which it is not our prevince now to consider, not in defence of his own soil, but in foreign lands, has the vaior and conduct of the Irish soldier been exhibited, his leyalty to the country of his adoption exemptified, and the most joyous carelessness and contempt of death with which he did battle for the flag of his adoption, been most frequently and honorably mentioned.

his adoption, been most frequently and honorably mentioned.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN EUROPE.

On the field of Fontenoy, Louis of France, in behalf of his nation, publicly thanked his Irish Brigade for the preservation of the French army, and on the field made their commander, Count Lally, a General of France. We are told also that when it was recounted to George of England how the Irishmen fought on that glorious day against him the king bitterly cursed the penal laws of Great Britain which had deprived him of such subjects and such soldiers. The Ronoevalies Pass, where tell, before the opposing lance, the harnessed chavarry of Spain, saw no better troops, braver men or truer kaights that the young legions of Ireland, who so often by their valor decided the fate of the crown of Ferdinand and Isabelia. And in later times i have but to call up the illustrious name of Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain, to bring a flush to the check and a light to the eye of every son and daughter of dear old Erin. I could recount to you many occasions where the valor of the Irish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victorica of the Jirish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victorica of the Jirish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victorica of the Jirish soldiers and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with Joy or satisfaction the victorica of the Jirish soldiers of Britain and the assault upon Quebec by Montgomery.

The records of the armies of the Revolution glitter all over with the galiant exploits of Irish soldiers, who

by Montgomery.

The records of the armies of the Revolution glitter all over with the gallant exploits of Irish soldiers, who, with the fathers of the Republic, laid the very foundation of our liberties, and whose deeds and loyal conduct shone out conspicuously in the very darkest days of the Revolutionary contest. I need give the names

SCILIVAN, STARK, M'NEIL AND M'CLARY, w England alone, to Gull to mind but examples of their host.

In referring to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, as of Irish descent, the speaker said he was not the only instance where a soldier of Irish extraction has been called as a civil chief to conduct a great republic in the nour of its greatest civic perils, when a nation calls for

Who can rule, and dare not lie.

For as such may be named Marshel Maurice Patrick MacMahon, President of the French Republic.

RUSH SOLDIERS DUBING THE LATE WAR.

Coming down to the late Givil war the General spoke of Cotcoran, Meagher, Lalor, Sweeney, Murphy, Minty, Donahoe, Gorman, Hennessey, Kearney, Doherty and Mulligan, Birney, Shields, Logar, Geary and Sheridan, who fought to maintain the government; Cleburne, McBride, Mahone, Shields and Carroll, who fought for the "lost cause." All and each were conspicuous for gollantry of conduct and brave deeds, and equal loyalty to the flag whose cause he had espoused. Their names wil live in history, song and story, and neither "Gael nor Saxon" has cause to be other than proud to hall each and all as countrymen and compeers.

in every battle of the Army of the Potomac the brigade never lost a flag.

THE RISHS SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH.

True it is there were also frish organizations in the armies of the Confederates: but the lost one there. True it is there were also frish organizations in the armies of the Confederates; but this fact only illustrates how loyal and true is the Irishman to the community which gives him protection with liberty and how thoroughly and completely he identifies himself with its interests; and though they fought against our flag we can more readily lorgive them, for by their side fought many native born officers, caucated by the bounty of the government, and who had taken solemn onth to support it. Besides, something is to be pardoned our friends of foreign extraction, from the fact, so long well known to the world, that no true son of Erin ever kept out of a fair light which was taking place in his presence.

The Now York Sixty-ninth, under the gallant and lamented Corcoran, was earliest in the field. Within less than ten days from the time of the call of the President, assembled at the first tap of the drum, a thousand strong, they were guarding the road that was opened for the troops of the North from Annapolis to Washington.

was opened for the troops of the North from Annapolis to Washington. Nor was it the fault of the gallant Irishmen of Mas-Nor was it the fault of the gallant Irishmen of Mas-acchaectis that their brethren of New York wore before them. The State of New York, with cosmopol-itan liberality and solder-like appreciation of their ex-ceilence for war, had permitted distinctive Irish or-ganizations in their State militia, while Massachusetts, with singular infelicity, had six years before, by the Gov-ernor of a short-lived party, acting under an unwise and unjust prejudice, disbanded every one of her Irish military organizations, against the remonstrances of farther sighted military men, one of whom he pun-ished to the extent of his power for opposing this senseless folly.

ished to the extent of his power for opposing this senseless toily.

WHY THE NEW YORK SIXTY-NINTH WAS DELAYED.

BU New York was not without her prejudice against the Irishman, and the Sixty-ninth would have been still carlier in the field, but its colonel was, on this anniversary, under arrest and order for court martisi, because, with true Irish love of home and nation, remembering the wrongs of the country of the parentage of himself and his regiment, he had refused to parade his command and doff the green plume and lower the green flag before Prince Albert Edward of Engined on the occasion of his visit to America, as if condoning the many oppressions and flagrant injustice which Irishmen had suffered at the hands of the crowned heads of his family.

COLONKL CORCORAN

condoining the many oppressions and flagrant injustice which Irishmen had suffered at the hands of the crowned heads of his family.

COLONK, CORCORAN

had also the good fortune to command the only Irish regiment that took part in the lirst battle of Bull Run, and after a series of guilant and well sustained charges, made by order of the brigade commander, now the general commanding the armies of the United States, upon the batteries of the enemy, in which he lost his lieutenant colonel and 150 of his men, was personally thanked on the field by General McDowell, who was a spectator of their brave efforts.

When the fortune of the day turned against our forces Corcoran's regiment, forming a part of the rear guard of the lying troops, left the field in good order, their colors flying, and twice repulsed the charge of the onemy's cavairy, in the latter of which their commander was wounded, and with two of his officers, Capiain McIvor and Lieutenant Connolly, and some thirty privates fell into the hands of the enemy, and as prisoners of war had the still further honor of being the first recipients of the courtesy of the rebels in Libby Prison.

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WHY ARK THE IRISH GOOD ROLDIERS?

What are the peculiar elements of the Irish character which enable them, from general to private, thus to distinguish themselves as wolders?

I have already commented upon and shown their devotion to every cause and under every banner for which they have enlisted, but even this has an added dicospherasy. An Irishman always seems to feet, in whatever army he is enlisted, as if in some way he was lighting the battles of old Ireland, and is always endeavoring to put "the green above the red," for whether the flag to which he gives his allegiance bears the red cross of England, the fleur-de-lis or the tricolor of France, the caubic-headed eagle of Austria, plicars of Spain gorgeous with gold, or the stars and stripes of America, the Irishman always manages, in spite of army regulations, in spite of rule, to set up the golden harp of Erin, with its green surroundings, and follow where that loads—the green shamrock of his native hills seems ever present with him. As a rule, an Irish regiment never breaks. They always stand or retreat together; therefore they seem to possess naturally the first element which it is the office of discipline to supply to the army.

A CHARACTERISTIC STORY.

In speaking of capability for discipline I by no means claim for the Irish soldier the acquisition

sess naturally the first element which it is the office of discipline to supply to the army.

A CHARACTERISTIC STORY.

In speaking of capability for discipline I by no means claim for the Irish soldier the acquisition of exactness in the minuths of dress and bearing which its sought to be obtained by the martinet. It is always very difficult for the Irishman to have every button of his coat instened, his belt with the breastplate precisely in Iront or his cap set exactly squarely upon his head. Nobody can enforce that. The coat will always be open, the belt awry and the cap tilted jauntily sidewise or thrown backward—but still the main requisites of discipline are in him. The Irishman can never be made to touch his hat to his officer with the courteous flourish of the Franch soldier or the studied precision of the German; but he is polite and deferential to his officer if he respects him for his justice or conduct, and loves him, and will, when wounded, bear him to a place of salety and comfort and nurse him with the care and tenderness of a brother. Indeed, the Irish soldier seems to scorn all trifling details and precision of the parado, and makes them wery irequently the subject of his keenest wit and brilliant repartee.

I remember at one time observing on Ship Island an Irish captain drilling his company, being very proud of them and their movements. Drilling them under the eye of his general, he was very careful that their line should be perfectly straight and thour movements very precise. Being in the exercise of his command in their deployment as skirmishers the order was given to rally on the reserve, and when they came into time it had not that exact precision that the captain would have liked to exhibit. Ranging his eye along the iront had effected one soldier on the left back a half a pace or so from his required position, and called out to him angriy, "What are you about there, Mike Lee' Dress up on the left!" The order was probably obeyed, accompanded with a reply in a stage whisper that sent a ti

STORY OF THE NINTH CONNECTICUT.

When the New England division was being recrui ed, organized and disciplined at Camp Chase, near Lowell, Governor Euckingham, of Connecticut, had recruited, but not to its full number, the Ninth Connecticut. organized shu disciplined at tamp Chase, near Lowell, but not to its itil number, the Ninth Connecticut, Owing to the lact that its ranks were not filled its officers could not get their commissions, and the troops could not be mustered into the service of the United States, and no special authority could be exerted over them, and they remained near Hartford for weeks, with no employment save that mischief the proverb tells us "the devil designis to find for idle hands to do." I suspect they had become aimost a terror to the staid Connecticut men in their neighborhood. The exuberance of their spirits must find some vent, and, uncontrolled and undisciplined, they found vent in many a regulsh prank, which made them exceedingly undesirable neighbors; and although to the New England division but one regiment had been assigned from Connecticut, Governor Buckingham wrote to the general commanding, asking him it has would do him the favor to accept of the Ninth. "Certainly," was the reply, "I will send for them." They came and their libneighborhood reputation with them increased, as distance ever magnities. On arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, the city government at once swore it a large force of extra policemen to control them, so great was the terror their presence excited.

But once in camp, where they were mustered into the United States service, and obedience, discipling and regularity were the order of the day, there was no further trouble, and the force of policemen was at once disbanded. The lamented Cahill, their colonel, soon made them fine soldiers, and not long alterward they were removed to Ship Island, where, under the precept and example of General Phelips, with all his eccentricities, one of the best disciplinarians of the army, they became one of the best regiments in the Department of the Gall.

Upon the occupation of the city of New Orleans the Ninth was encamped in Lalayette square, in the midst of the fashionable portion of the city of New Orleans to the Sinth and the Carter of the midstor

by the Irish soldier, his lightheartedness and his fer-vent religious qualities, giving several amusing and

pathetic instances.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN IN THE WAR.

Without intending to institute any comparison between the chaptains of Catholic regiments and those of other denominations, I may be permitted to say that the Catholic clergy were fully equal to the duty imposed upon them, and in all their ministrations seemed to show that they stove to do their whole duty to those whose souls were intrusted to their care rather in obedience to the ordinances of the Church of which they were members, than with any regard to army regulations or the authority of temporal power.

cause." All and each were conspicuous for gallantry of conduct and brave deeds, and equal loyalty to the diag whose cause he had espoused. Their names wil live in bistory, song and story, and neither "Gael not axion" has cause to be other than proud to hail cach and all as c.ubtrymen and compeers.

While these names, so great and illustrious, will maintain so large a place in the history of our country, we must not lorget that many—may, most of themwon their laurest leading troops made up of officers and men of the same race with themselves, organized into distinctive bodies, known in our army as the Irish regiments and brigades, and that much of their success and honor are due to the fact that the men they commanded were so well fitted by nationality, apthoas for discipline, capability of taking care of themselves, clasticity of temperament, capacity of endurance, carelessness of danger, heedlessness of self-actrice and courage in battle, that they soon became the finest soldiers the world ever saw.

Our own Ninth regiment was thus quickly enlisted, followed by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Connecticut sent her Ninth also. Later Pennsylvania sent her limb fixty-ninth regiment; filmons more; indiana hers; Michigan hers; Delaware hers; and later, New York added the splendid brigade of General Meagher.

Would that the occasion and your time permitted me to follow the variant fortune of this celebrated brigade, always, however, distinguished by steady bravery, whose proud boast it was, that the same green barear and the same Stars and Stripes led them to the conflict during the whole war, and although engaged

could come from the hand of the great Saviour of manikind.

Many a mother, many a sister, many a wife owe to their assiduous care a son, a brother, a husband restored to them alive, who would otherwise have filled one of the taknown graves that dot the hills of Virginia, the plains of Georgia and Tennessee and the swamps of Louriana and Missisrippi. These prave solders of the Cross knew no creed, recognized no nationality. Their services were given, like those of their Master, to the human kind. Was the sufferer before them a private soldier or a commanding general, to them there was no difference. Confederate or federal, he was their brother.

NO BULLEVIN HERALDED THEIR EXPLOITS, no general order gave them honorable mention by name, no personal time shall be to any one of them, but to the order, to the faith they profess. To the Church they honor they bring great honor and renown. And to every Southern prison, on many a battle field and in every hospital, they were hailed by all men, without regard to creed, as well by the infield as the Christian, as well by the educated as the ignorant; all whose blessings followed these Catholic women with reverent and endearing names, as Sisters of Charity, Angels of Mercy, Daughters of God.

A THRILLING HATTLE SCENE. After reciting the services of the Massachusetts

scene at Malvern Hill in 1862 where Porter's corns was cting as rear guard, as follows:-

Ninth in glowing terms the General alluded to the scene at Malvern Hill in 1802, where Porter's corps was acting as rear guard, as follows:—

Is it wonderful, then, that men of the same religious faith, with such examples of heroism and sof sacrifice before them, went to do battle for their country, regardless of periss and dangers of the battlefield, and mot death as caimly as they would lay down to a night's repose, like flowers at set of sun?

The Ninth, with two supporting regiments, are ordered to take position to hold in check the advancing enemy and gain time for the rest of the army. The Ninth advance to their position as ordered. By some mistake or misconception of orders the other two regiments do not go forward. It is now midday. The advance of Jackson's corps is seen winding out of the wood which had concealed his brigades. He turns the head of his column to "sweep away," as he sees that green flag, which meets his eye as the noonday san gilds the sunburst. Looking around them the soldiers of the Ninth see the whole of our army in retreat, and they are left alone, their support not having come up. to stand the shock of the fighting corps of Loe's army. Not a long time have they to wait. A volley pours into them from the advancing lines of the loe. That terrile yell we know so well follows. To retreat is capture to ourselves, with destruction to our army. To stand, as we are under this plunging fire, will indeed sweep us from earth. They charge! Lot to meet the enemy half way! Forward, now! Charge! with such a cheer as only Irishmen ear give. The foe gives back. That glisting line of steel, over which proudly floats the green flag of Erio, is too much for him. He seeks shelter in the wood sagan, but our support may come up. Again the robeis charge. They think we are retreating, do they? They'll find out! About face, the Ninth! At them again! Another sight of the sunburst advancing, and they take to the woods again, but our loss of officers and men is fearing to his stand and stand men is fearing inch

THE LATE GENERAL GUINEY.

the earth.

The lecturer here paid an eloquent tribute to the late General Guiney, whom he described as a patriot, here, soldier and lawyer, and one whom his hearers had been called to mourn within a very few days.

The old Cause of the lists solding.

But there is another country—the land of his birth—which may well mourn him with more of anguish and regret for his loss, as that country may well grieve over the early loss of many another young soldier, trained to war in the best of all possible schools—that of camp and field in our armies. I have believed, nay, I have learned from more than one gallant young Irish soldier, when I have asked him, "What special inducement had you to enlist to fight our battles?" from the reply, given with glowing and proud eye, "Ab, General, there should be some young Irishmen somewhere trained up as soldiers to take part in the redemption of the dear old Ireland, and to restore her to what she once was." We will yet bring her back to zelf government, liberty under the law, freedom from oppression, liberality and tolerance in religion, industry and prosperity in her labor, culture in her schools, progress in science and art, until the dear old land shall be what she once was—the home of kings and princes—but they shall be princes and kings by the choice of her people.

These were the aspirations, I duot not, which filled the minds and nerved the arms of many a brave young Irishman, who, like our deceased triends, fought for the Union.

Many of them who are still alive, and now approach—

the Union.

Many of them who are still alive, and now approaching middle age, with each of whom the lervent prayer to God will daily be that the time when he may strike

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

VISITORS IN SMALL BOATS OVERTURNED ON THE RIVER-RESCUED AND SENT ASHORE.

At a quarter to ten o'clock yesterday, as is usual Sundays, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis made an inspection of the flagship Svetlana. At ten o'clock on Pahame, chaplain of the flagship. There were present Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, Sub-Lieutenant the Grand Duke Constantine, Baron Schilling, Captain Novossilary and the other officers of the Svetians. After the mass Admiral Boutakoff, accompanied by Captain the Grand Duke Alexis made an inspection of his flagship. At half-past twelve o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Baron Schilling, went on shore in the Captain's gig. At three o'clock Admiral Boutakoff, accompanied by Flag Commander Alexieft, went ashore in the Captain's gig. The Captain gig. The Grand Duke Constantine went on shore at half-past three o'clock, returning to the flagship at a starder before six.

SMALL BOATS UPSET.

During the alternoon several boats, containing visitors from the shore, were everturned in the river, near the flagship, on account of the extremely strong current, but through the exertion of those on board the Svetians all were saved and brought on board and afterward sent on shore. The fine band of the Russian flagship played during the siternoon.

At half-past six the flag was nauled down and the sunset gun fred, the band, as usual, playing during the ceremony. The evening prayer was then played and the day was finished on board the Russian man-of-war. Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis,

THE GRAND DUKES TO CALL ON PRESIDENT HAYES-A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877. perial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Admiral Boutakoff, the Grand Duke Constantine, Baron schilling and some officers of the Russian fleet will leave New York on Tuesday morning next for this city. The Grand Duke Alexis, on arriving here, will call on President Hayes, who will return the call the next day. On Thursday evening the President will give a grand dinner at the White House in bonor of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Admiral and the other visiting Russian officers. The Grand Duke Alexis and party will probably visit Mount Vernon during their stay, as the Grand Duke did not visit the historic spot during his last visit to this country. Our Russian guesis, it is expected, will remain but a few days in the capital.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

BANGUET BY THE BUSSIAN GENTENNIAL COM-MISSIONERS AT ST. PETERSBURG-GEMENTING ANEW THE BANDS OF PRIENDSHIP BETWEEN

THE TWO COUNTRIES. From the St. Petersburg Golos (Voice) of the 28th ali, we glean the following account of a banquet given by the Russian representatives at the Philadelphia Exhibition to the members of the American Legation and Consulate General. The dinner was given to express appreciation of the hospitality and cordinity which were shown the Russian Commissioners during their stay in the United States. The dinner was served in the celebrated Restaurant Borell.

THE GURSTS.

Among those present were Mr. Boker, United States Minister at St. Petersburg; Secretary of Legation Atkinson, Consul General Pomutz, Mr. A. E. Butofisky, Director of the Department of Trades and Manufactures; Baron F. R. Osten-Sacken, Director of the Dopartment of the Interior, the gentleman under whose direction the Russian Centennial exhibit was nit, we glean the following account of a banquet given

prepared; Captain Semeteschin, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who was in charge of the Russian naval exhibit at Philadelphia, and a large number of Russian gentlemen who had visited the Centenutal in various capacities.

The dinner began at hail-past six P. M., the band playing "Hail, Columbia." The first teast was given by M. Butoffsky, who rose to propose the health of the Emperor of Russia. The tonat was received with prolonged cheers. The Baron Osten-Sacken then pro-posed the health of the President of the United States, which was also received with many cheers. Captain

which was also received with many cheers. Captain Semeteschin, of the Russian navy, was chosen to represent the Russians present and to express to the American Minister their thanks for the many courtestes and kindnesses which they had been the recipients of during their stay in America.

SPIECU OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

In answer to the speech of Captain Semeteschin, who spoke of the friendship between the two great and powerful nations, and thanked the representative of the American government for the kind recognion of the Russians at the Centennial Exhibition, Mr. Boger said:—

the American government for the kind reception of the Russians at the Centennial Exhibition, Mr. Boxer said:—

**NEXILENEX—In international relations expressions of sympathy are sometimes used which have deep meanings. Russia and the United States are very good friends, on accounts of their having many territorial, commercial and manufacturing interests in common. The similar modes of life obtaining in both countries lead to similar riews, and therefore, to sympathy. The United States is friendly to Russia, not only because they both have great fields for labor and a great future, but also on account of the great gratitude America feels to Russia. Thirteen years ago, in the weary days of internal strife, what nation showed her sympathy with the United States? Kussia alone! The Emperor of Russia alone extended to us his hand in friendship and restrained other nations, whom I will not name, from uniting in a great wrong to the United States. When these nations propos d to him to units with them in an interierence in American affairs the Emperor Alexanier and, "No." When they proposed to Russia to force the United States to raise the societade of the Southern ports he again replied, "No." When they proposed to the Southern ports he again replied, "No." When they proposed to recognize the Confederate government he again said. "No," and such his fleet to the American shores. We remember to relative tells by the American shores. We remember a felendique the one of the sympathy of Russia. Word of the sympathy of Russia. When the major would be secrificed, how much misery could the geometric toward the welfars of manning, and one of the sympathy? Therefore, geniemen, I propose once more the toward had not the Emperor Alexander thus shown his sympathy? Therefore, geniemen, I propose once more the toward had not the great manifest of manning, and to whom maillions of people feel than this hot only it is own great completely. The spoech and toward the welfars of manning, and to whom realisions of the American Republic. On

for each other, not only by words, but practically in commerce.

After this speech the health of one of the representatives of American commercial interests in Russis, General Pomutz, Consul General of the United States at St. Petersburg, was proposed. After this tonst had been honored the toast of the "Army and Navy of the United States" was given.

SPRECH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Consul General Pomutz, answering to both toasts.

Consul General Pomutz, answering to both toasts, said:

There is no doubt that the future of Russia and America is most brillin. In both countries the foundations of prosperity lie to a great extent in their agricultural resources. The two powerful states, being friendly, can influence to a great extent the future of Western Europe, those States being dependent to a great extent upon Russian and Americans grain. With time the commercial relations between the two countries will become more intimate, to the great beneft of both. The reports of the representative of the Ministry of Finance, here present, furnish to Americans the most correct statistics of Kussian commerce and Industry, and, therefore, gentlemen, I propose the health of the honored Fresident of the Department of Commerce and Manufactures, M. Butoffsky. In reference to the second toast it kindles in me many memories. I well renember the dreary days we passed at Vicksburg, at war with our loss and nature tiselt. I, then, on behalf of the army and navy of the United States, propose the toast of the brave Russian army and the glorious russian navy, and say heartily, on behalf of Americans, violo be with you.

After responses to these toasts many more were After responses to these toasts many more were drunk, and the dinner finished at a late nour.

RUSSIA'S MISSION.

GOSSIP ABOUT PEACE AND WAR FROM ST. PETERSBURG--CHARM OF THE MONROE DOC-TRINE-AMERICA CAN LOOK ON AND SEE THE POWERS OF EUROPE DESTROY THEM-

St. PETERSBURG, March 23, 1877. The Northern Paris, as unthustastic Russians call this snow-bound capital, has been remarkably quiet of late. The Lenten fast is so rigorously observed by the lower classes as to give an air of gloom and depression to the unwashed part of the populace, and mourning to a great extent arrests the festivities of the patrician. A week age the grandson of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexander, son of Wladimir, died from one of the illnesses so prevalent among children in this unwholesome city, and the Court is of necessity recent death of the Empress' brother, Prince Charles of Hesse. Of course society in the land of the Czar is a pyramidical structure with imperiality at the apex,

and when the Court weeps fashion wails. The health of St. Petersburg is exceptionally bad at direction of typhoid and even of typhus fevers, while maladies of the throat and of the stomach are very prevalent. This is attributed to the unprecedentedly breaking up, and to the vitiated air people are compelled to breatho in apartments hermetically scaled since September last.

The health of the Russian troops in the field near Turkey is, however, remarkably good, a late officially published statement giving a figure less than one and half per cent of the effective force as representing the numbers on the sick list. In view of the exposure with which this mobilized army has had to contend, of the terrible mud surrounding it, and of the en forced inactivity while momentarily expecting orders to march across the frontier, these figures speak volumes for the care bestowed on the soldiery.

AS TO THE WAR.

Turkey has succeeded in her mims to such an extent as to be, in the opinion of those competent to judge, in a state of "pride which gooth before destruction." in a state of "pride which gooth before destruction." She has carried her point of not being dictated to by the combined counsels of Europe; she has thrown the tub of a bogus "constitution" to the whale of popular discontent, and, mided by a chapter of accidents and the selins shortisghtedness of the party in power in Great Britain, has got her autonomy hedged about, for the present, with a set of circumstances as difficult to avoid a war, and is willing to recede from her advanced position on such terms as her late coadquiors in the Constantinopic Conference will aimit are best for the peace and honor of herself and of the rest of Europe. The only objection made to a protocol toward this end comes, of course, from England, who persistently rejects everything not emanating from the acute brains of her conscientious conservative leader. This time it takes the form that Russia must, as a preliminary, disband her army now on the frontier. Were it not that this proposition is youthed for as coming from England no one would doubt its having been hatched at Constantinopic, for its furniment would release the Turkish army now watching the frontier and leave it free to crush out in Montenegro the last hope of the oppressed Christians in the Turkish dominions. It Russia can fairly and honorably avoid highting the torch which threatens to illumine a battle need extending from the Pyrenecs to the Bultic, from the Attaint to the Caucasus, she will gladly recede. If not she will make such a battle in the interests of Christians oppressed by Turks as may see the crescent setting south of Europe's borders.

America is fortunate in escaping an danger of participation in any troubles which may arise out of these questions, and in being able to maintain friendship with the members of the Europe's borders.

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SPORTING EVENTS ABROAD.

The four-year-old mare Lady Mostyn was sold by auction at Lewes, on the 27th ult., for 600 guineas, to Mrs. Drowitt, in whose colors Lady Mostyn has always run and by whom she was bred.

At the next general meeting of the Jockey Club the following motions will be made: -- By Admiral Rous-To add to Rule 5 (iii.) the tollowing:-"They shall also exclude every person whose name is in the Fortest List for stakes, or who shall have been reported

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

How Time Reveals His Responsibility at Mountain Meadows.

MRS. WEBB'S STATEMENT.

Forty-Two Years in Communion as Ann Eliza's Mother.

"Brigham Instigated and Probably Ordered the Slaughter."

MORMONS SILENCED BY THREATS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13, 1877. Mrs. Eliza J. Webb, mother of "Ann Eliza," the recently divorced wife of Brigham Young, has resided here since her return from Utah, where she daughter more than two years ago. Mrs. Webb was one of the original Mormons, having joined the sect in New York in 1833, when she was sweet sixteen and dreadfully poor. Three years later she was married in Kirtland, Ohio, to Chauncey'G. Webu, a Mormon like herself, whom she fellowed through years of vicissitudes to Missouri to Nauvoo in lilifions, on the long journey to Utah and through the wilds and settlements of that famous Territory. She has encountered hardships enough to drive a sensitive woman crazy, yet neither her health nor her spirits are broken. The worst thing she had at first to endure after Joseph Smith's "revelation" in 1843 concerning polygamy was the accession to her husband of other wives. First he brought one nusuand of other wires. First he brought one wife, who, according to Mrz. Webb, was a "very good girl." "When he brought three more wives, and all in the course of a month," says Mrz. Webb, "I felt that my husband was too much married, and my heart was sore." Mrs. Webb's long residence in Utah, her acquaintance of close connection of her daughter with the Prophet ren der her statements in regard to his responsibility for the Mountain Meadows massacre very important.
EVIDENCE AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG.

She received me pleasantly this morning at her cottage home, and thus responded to my questions:"Have you any opinion, or evidence," I asked, "in regard to Young's connection with the Mountain Meadows affair?

"I have a positive conviction," she replied.

"That Brigham Young instigated, and probably ordered, the slaughter. This conviction was long in forming, but it has been matured since filteen months 1

"They are several. They spring out of thorough knowledge of the life and character of Brigham Young, experience of the fanaticism and regulations of the Mormon Church, recollection of circumstances at the time of the massacre and the testimony of men familiar with the facts. Brigham Young's abilities are not to be despised, although he is popularly credited with many that he has not. To this day, after all the shocks the Mormon Church and his own reputation have met with, he continues to hold through their fears or their sense of self-interest but the most of them are still physically, morally and intellectually prostrate before him. At the time of the butchery at Mountain Meadows his mastery over his people was far more absolute than the Pope of Rome could ever have boasted of.

BRIGHAM AS GOD'S MOUTHPIECE. His word was law; it was, in fact, accepted as the word of God himself. I, among thousands of others, implicitly believed it to be so, and every member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was sworn, D. Lee was sworn, to obey all the orders of the priestedged, almost worshipped, as prophet, priest, revo-lator. To the most ignorant of the Mormons he was the only God they knew anything about, and to the rest he stood as mediator between them and the Almighty All, excepting of course those who held the mental reservations which nobody can allege for or against a fellow being, imagined that they must comply with Brigham Young's requirements or suffer the supreme

"Did this feeling that they must obey Young and the prestuood go to all lengths? Did it not stop short

Why, no. The command of the Prophet to do any thing whatever made obedience a sacred duty. It took away from all crimes, so called, the taint of criminality. It made vice virtue. It sanctified practices totally abhorrent to Christians, even to civilized human natur For example, Young frequently permitted or directed daughters by other men. Privately he encouraged the marriage of brothers and sisters, and once he married a couple who were children of the same mother, but not by the same father. He admitted then that the people were not sufficiently advanced to bear much of this, but no one dared openly gainsay him when asked by him to swallow it. The man who wielded an influence like this had no difficulty in getting anything accomplished. He made himself feared, as well as respected, through the ter-Angels of the Church were selected. John D. Lee Dame, and others, all belonged to this misnamed, devilish clan. They were ready to strike at anybody at the litting of Brigham Young's finger, even at such a signal as the scratching of his nose,

WHY THE MASSACRE WAS ORDERED. "But what could have been Young's motive for directing the commission of so borrid a crime?" "Some," responded Mrs. Webb, "have ascribe avarice as a motive, for these reasons :- That the Arkansas emigrant train was the richest that had passed through Utan since the Mormon settlement there and that Brigham is, perhaps, the most avaricious false prophet who ever lived. Yet, no; it was not avarice that chiefly prompted him on that occasion

"What, then ?" nilitary policy encouraged by the fanatic desperation of the Mormon priesthood next under him. At that time the whole Mormon fabric was endangered for the third or fourth time by the power of the United States government. The outside prejudice against Mormonsm, East and West, was intense, and a report was circulated that the people of the approaching emigrant train had used beligerent language. On the north we were threatened by Johnson's army, and in the south there was, or might have been, reason to suppose that the emigrants would take the part of the govern ment against the 'sainta' There was great excitement in the Mormon settlements, as I well recoilect, on account of the approach of General Johnston. most of the Mormons, except the presthood and the people living in the vicinity of Mountain Meadows, did not hear of the emigrant train or of the massacre until a considerable time after the killing."

KERPING THE SLAUGHTER SECRET.

"No I was not Therefore all that I say now is based as I told you, on general knowledge and subse-

"When did you hear of the massacre ?"

"I've forgotten. It was a long while—a number of weeks—before the news spread through the sparse and scattered settlements of Utab. It had been ried to California by other travellers who passed along the trail and came on the unburied bodies perhaps weeks in advance of our information. When my husband first brought the news to me the whole butchery was generally laid to the Indians; but he aid to me apart, 'The Mormons have had a hand in this, sure, ' It was some five years, though, ere the fact crept through belief up to knowledge, and even then no one dared to speak of it except in whispers. It was a frightening, sickening thought with us all. I never shall cease to feel the weight of it. Finally, many

whom they could trust, as to who was responsible, in the first place, for so hideous a butchery; in the next place, for the fact that the authors of it were unpun-

"Yet I understood you to say no one was permitted to question the acts of a member of the priesth

its authorized agents." men's and women's brains will think; their eyes will look into other eyes inquiringly, and lips will unclose themselves despite anything and everything some

THE AUTHOR OF THE CRIME "What did it amount to? Who was fixed upon as the eal author of the massacre?"

"Brigham Young."

"I believe, now, by a great many. My husband was convinced of it very promptly. I did not at first, or for some time, share in his conviction, though some of our friends did-a growing number! But at length after long years, I was forced to the conclusion he had arrived at. Just see, in the first place, what the statements drawn out on the two trials of Lee attest In his first confession, submitted at his first trial in 1875. Lee was purposely careful not to implicate Brigham Young or any of the nigher church authorities, who he was confident, were protecting him. Higher, lieu-tenant colonel of the militia regiment which did the work, and Isaac C. Haight, major, are made to pershields himself and many others.

LEE REVEALS THE TRUTH.

In his latest confession, after his trial, during which the fact that Young had determined to make him the scapegoat became early apparent." Lee lifts the curtain and tells a story which I have heard corroborated. He distinctly charged Young having opposed it afterward. I have not a doubt of the substantial truth of his statement of what was said when he made his report to the Prophet.

when he made his report to the Prophet.

""When I was through, says Lee, he said it was awfui; that he cared nothing about the men, but the women and children was what troubled him." I said, "President Young, you should either release the men from their obligations or sustain them when they do what they have entered into the most sacred obligation to do." He replied:—"I will think it over and make it a subject of prayer, and you may come tack in the morning and see me. I did so. He then said, 'Join, I feel first rate. I asked the Lord, if it was fill right for that deed to be done, to take away the vision of the deed from my mind, and the Lord did so, and I feel first rate; it is ail right. The only fear I have is of traitors." He told me never to lisp it to any mortal being—not even to Brother Heber. President Young has always treated me with the friendship of a father since.

"Lee also shows how he wrote a letter or origham Young, at the latter's request, accounting for the

Young, at the latter's request, accounting for the whole affair as an Indian massacre. He tells where the property belonging to the emigranis went-into the tithing house at Cedar City, by direction of Young himseif!" MERE WORDS-NO DENIAL

proof—what do you make of these ?" I asked.

"Mere words; nothing more," said Mrs. Webb. "As for positive proof against him there may be none, except what is dormant in the memories of others who were concerned with Lee in the actual conduct of the slaughter on that dreadful 16th of September, 1857. Some of the members of the high priesthood may know the truth; but they, equally with Brigham Young, are bound to silence for self-protection and the sake of the Mormon Church. As I said before, it never was necessary for Young to issue a written or even verbal order when an extreme measure had been determined upon. A sign was sufficient, and wee to whomsoever did not obey that sign! To fail was death—death by the hand of one of the 'Angels of Death,' who in turn had death to dread as his penalty for an omission to slay the victim at the time denoted. Still, a lew straws, fluttering by occasionally, indicate how near Young is to justice. The other day I noticed a communication in the Salt Lake City Tribune, entitled 'An Open Letter to Brigham Young,' in which the writer accures the Prophet of justifying the massacre at a meeting at the Seventy's Hall in 1857; also of justifying it at Mountain Meadows, as follows:-Young, standing before the monument there and reading the well known inscription, 'Vengeance s mine; I will repay, saith the Lord, is accused by this writer of exclaiming on the spot:-'Vengeance is mine; I have repaid saith the Lord!' Similar expressions of his are current among discreet Mormons all over Utah. The Gentiles have got in the habit of exaggerating them," added Mrs. Webb, with a smile.

THE PROPERT'S GUILT. "Positive evidence against Young, you think, then,

would be hard, almost impossible, to find y''
"Hara? Yes; and impossible until his power in Utah is broken. No one who could be an informer against him will care to risk the fate of Lee. The circumstantial evidence, however, is all against Young. It is inble to all Mormons versed in the faith and in the affairs of the Territory that such an enterprise as one of the five most treacherous and bloodthirsty associations in history was undertaken by members of a Church so absolutely under the control of a single most entirely by members of that Church, without his sanction beforehand or his rebuke afterward. The notion that Brigham Young did not incite the deed, or that he would not have instantly punished the author of it if he had not approved it, is preposterous. In three capacities he declined to order an investigation or take measures for bringing the murderers t justice-first, as the Prophet of the Mormon Church; econd, as the Governor of Utah Territory, appointed by the President of the United States, in which capacity it was his duty to take action against any white people concerned in the massacre; third, as Su-perintendent of Indian Affairs, being which officer he should have proceeded against the Indians who took

"In his testimony in 1875, however, Brigham Young explains his not investigating the conduct of the white by saying that another governor had been appointed by the President of the United States, who was on the way to take his place, and that he did not know how soon this successor might arrive. "

"That explanation is puerile on its face. The notion that justice should not have pursued the authors of the Mountain Meadows massacre as soon as information of it was given; that prompt measures to that effect taken by an out-going governor would have been objected to by an incoming one, is fit for children. Instead of pursu-ing Lee Brigham loaded him with favors. He gave him wife after wife, to the number of eighteen, and gave him offices of honor and profit in the Territory ufficient to maintain them and his sixty-five children It isn't every Mormon who can have so many wives. It isn't every favorite of Brigham Young's who can enjoy Lee's perquisites. The tavoritism to Lee lasted until the time came to sacrifice him. Young is coarse though, on occasion, he can appear to be a gentleman.

STRONG POINTS FOR THE COURTS. "Do the Prophet's brothers believe in him im

Mrs. Webb laughed. "He has three brothers hving," said she. "Just before I left Sait Lake I was cut versing with one of them-Joseph Young-and I asked him about Mountain Meadows. He urged me not to talk of it-not to 'harrow up my feelings' about it. He said, 'Hush! you don't know what motive he had. I recollect that Joseph didn't deny Brigham's com-

"How is it that Young gets so many people who pass through Utah to think that he is really innoc really a good sort of man ""

"Well." answerd Mrs. Webb, with a patient sigh, "I can't explain to you any further. If I havn't said enough to suggest his power of pulling wool over the eyes of the people I have missed the fact. A short time ago there was a gentleman here—Mr. Smith, and his wife, Mattie Gaylord Smith, the lecturer—who had recently visited Brigham Young. Mr. Smith thought him an earnest, sincere man. Mrs. Smith scorned him as a hypocrite. It's only a fresh modern instance of a woman's superior perception. Forty-two years' acquaintance with ston of an hour. He is a bad man. I betieve him to be responsible for several hemous crimes. Of the Mountain Meadows crime he is the accused, probable almost certain, though upproven, sponsor.

A BARN BURNED.

The barn of Frederick Ives, located on the Southern boulevard, near 165th street, caught fire yesterday and was burned to the ground. It was valued at \$2,000,